

Oxford Democrat.

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PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1848.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. ELLIOT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

FAVORITISM.

A FABLE.

So act the wise ones of the earth,

Carousing pride, neglecting worth,

Their eyes to simple merit blind.

The honest man unheeded lives,

While he whom chance distinction gives

Is sure some patronage to find.

By dotting mistress washed each day,

On cushion soft a lap-dog lay;

There, cleansed from even the slightest speck,

His ears with ribbons trimmed and bells around

He dozed in negligence and ease, [his neck

A stranger both to fear and fleas,

Unmindful of the world around,

Until the dinner bell should sound:

Not that he feared the dog's low howl

Disturbed his elegant repose.

Then, feasting from a porcelain plate—

The same in which his guardian ate—

He thoughtless took his dainty meal,

Perchance of mutton, lamb, or veal.

This, o'er his couch again he sought,

And, settling every care at night,

Luxurious slept again till four,

When stood the footman at the door:

For then my lady went abroad,

And he must follow on the road

To bring the favorite on his arm,

And keep him out of dirt and harm.

His carried thus, the mastiff saw,

Spectator from his humble straw;

And, turning matters in his head,

Thus to himself reflectively said:

"Strange that the world so partial proves,

And justice so capricious moves!

Shall folly still be placed on high,

And merit passed unnoticed by?

Has Providence this law decreed—

While honor starves, the bad shall feed?

Why has mankind reserved a place

For dogs of such inferior race?

Who, seated thus with rest and food,

Think nothing for themselves too good?

Why is this creature washed with care

While insects may infest my hair?

Why should he lie on carpet soft

While I'm in kennel or in loft?

Why should he eat the best I see,

While bones are thought enough for me?

While I have honest service done,

He's of no use to any one!"

He said, and calling this to mind,

Went to the place where he had found;

But on his knees he fell in prayer—

"I am not doing as I ought!

My duty shall I not forget!

Though little are the thanks I get,

With good at last he sought the way

And slept his sleep that day.

THE STORY TELLER.

"Never be Positive."

"Very well, Maudie, if that's all, I'll swear to

the fellow's identity; I've not a shadow of

doubt upon the subject,—none!"

"Eh! What's that, Tom?—Do what? swear

to some man's identity?"

agree with me, that nothing less than certainty

so positive that it is impossible to hesitate, should

make one man take that terrible oath which

fastens upon another the perpetration of crime.

"Forty years ago I was in the commission of

the peace for this county, and a healthy active

follow of thirty, I was considered a somewhat

useful addition, even to a Bench then boasting

some of the cleverest men in the division as its

magistrates. About ten miles from my place

was the family seat of the Whartons, occupied

by the head of the race, a stern old man, who,

with the possessions of a prince, lived the life of

a miser. He had one child, a daughter. A

most beautiful creature was Minnie Wharton!

gentle and generous, graceful as a fairy, and

blithe as a bird, no one ever looked upon with-

out loving her; how she came to be the child of

that miserable old man, Dame Nature has it

among her whims to answer for. I said every

one loved Minnie,—but I was wrong,—her fa-

ther did not!—courteous as a high broad sol-

dier of the ancient school, he was always, even

in his austere parsimony, but he never forgave

his daughter the crime of not being a son, and

so letting the broad lands of Wharton pass away

to a nephew he detested. Bitterly did Colonel

Wharton and his heir abhor each other,—some

unusual cause in the deed of entail gave young

Wharton a power of inquiry and supervision

over the estates,—a very hateful right in a suc-

cessor, and one needing to be most tenderly ex-

ercised; but exerting it as Charles Wharton did,

stretching such an obnoxious authority to its ut-

most limit, even a milder man than his uncle

must have detested him. At last, when his hate

was at the fullest, Minnie, who had been for a

few years in Scotland, under the care of her

mother's family, came back to the Abbey; from

the pet and darling of her aunts, to the cheer-

less home of a peevish father, who scarcely

exchanged a dozen words with her at a time—

In her wanderings about the grounds she met

her cousin, who, struck by her beauty, and

guessing who she was, accosted her. They walk-

ed on, talking of pleasant things, and the first

hour of peace and happiness Minnie had spent

for some months now passed. When she return-

ed to the Abbey, she would have named her

companion to her father, but he was in one of

his coldest moods, so her heart failed her, and

she was silent. In this way on glided the sum-

mer, and no wonder that, before autumn leaves

began to change, Charles and Minnie Wharton

were pledged lovers, while now, for the first

time when she confessed her innocent love, she

learned the enmity subsisting between her fa-

ther and her lover.

"He hates me, Minnie, because all these wild

ideas must pass from your head; but oh, dear-

est and best! when I give them back to you, as

their sweet mistress, burdened only with myself,

he will learn to look kindly even upon me," said

Charles, as Minnie clung shivering to him, when

he described the Colonel's aversion, and the

stormy scenes he had roused and revelled in.

"I have often wondered how so gentle a be-

ing as Minnie could give her heart to such a

man as her cousin, but women are strange in

constancies, and I suppose his handsome face

and figure won her childish fancy. He always

seemed to me a perfect idea of a fallen angel em-

bellied,—daring, haughty, bold and brave.—

Ready in danger, reckless of peril, but gentle

as a child to her, taming his deep and command-

ing voice into low and musical words for her ear,

perhaps the little marvel that she was fast

ened. It was agreed that he should see her

father, confess her love, and ask her from him.

inquiry; that she lived, he only knew by the

low moaning he could not help hearing as he

passed her room.

"Minnie had been ill a fortnight, when one

morning a gentle tap upon the window of her

chamber called the nurse to it,—and, his hair

dark with the night dew, his powerful frame

trembling with anxiety, Charles Wharton stood

before her. She had never till then seen him,

and the impression made upon her by his ap-

pearance at that hour, clad in the dress of one

of his own keepers, was ever after firmly stamp-

ed upon her mind.

"Let me see her, nurse—oh, for the love of

Heaven let me see her!—do not refuse me!" he

exclaimed, seeing her hesitate, "for it will be use-

less. I will see her, even if her father and all

the fiends stood in my way. Call him now, if

you will; but in his face I will still see her."

"He entered as he spoke, and went to the

bed. There lay Minnie; her long fair hair,

which ought to have been cut off, but which had

been spared in pity to its beauty, hung tossing

on the pillow—her lips black with fever, her

eyes wild but unconscious, rambling hither and

thither without recognition, and her arms bared

of their covering by her constant restlessness,

formed a sad contrast to his last interview.

"For a moment, all unused to such a scene,

and perceiving that her eyes fell upon him, he

fancied she knew him, and he exclaimed in ec-

stasy—"It is I, Minnie; my darling Minnie,

—speak to me!"

"But almost before the words were uttered

her brief notice had passed away, and she was

gazing upon the window. For nearly an hour

he stayed in pity to its beauty, hung tossing

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upon his clothes, by saying that on his way from

the Abbey to the cottage where he then was, he

had been attacked by a dog, which he had stum-

bled, if not killed, by a blow from the butt-end of

a gun he had with him; and this explained the

fact of his howling-piece being discovered in the

breast-house of the cottage, sticky, and read with

care. Upon going to the place he described,

the dog was found, and so much of suspicion was

removed; still the magistrates did not think

themselves justified in setting him at liberty un-

til the inquest had sat, and he was detained a

prisoner at the Abbey.

"Angrily, almost defiantly, he repulsed the

accusation of being the murderer; but when he

saw the suspicions of his hitherto friends, and

their constrained manners, he wrapp'd him-

self in the armor of his pride and confidence,

and neither answered or asked a question.

"The jury met, saw the body, the place where

it had been found, and then heard the evidence.

I was in the room, and closely watched the

proceedings and the prisoner. His arms were fold-

ed, and his teeth set; not a nerve moved; and

it was only by the starting muscles of the hand,

caused by the grasp he held upon a book, we

knew how intensely he was feeling; outwardly

all was cold, moveless as marble. Once only he

showed symptoms of suffering; it was when the

nurse repeated, with exaggeration, his visit to

Minnie's chamber; then the pale lips quivered,

and the eyelids fell lower over the eye, but that

was all. His solicitor was in attendance; and

when all the evidence had been apparently

given, he submitted that no case had been made

out against his client; at any rate, nothing to

justify his detention in custody. Just then a

loud sobbing was heard in the hall, and the door

opening, admitted a constable, bringing in a

young girl about twenty, and a man not much

older. On seeing them, Charles started, and

lip slightly curled.

"Oh, Mr. Wharton, do not look so, indeed I

could not help coming; indeed I could not;

and her tears fell faster. After much vain ques-

tioning, she sobbed out, 'that she was Miss

Wharton's maid, and that she was engaged to

the young man beside her, one of Colonel's for-

esters; that early in the previous morning she

TRUTH FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

The democratic members of our legislature, as will appear by the following official proceedings, have spoken out like honest republicans, and the people will most cordially respond to them.

Mr. Van Buren and Marcus Morton have been made great by the democratic party; and now, having been laid aside, they have been made great by the democratic party. They have been made great by the democratic party, and now, having been laid aside, they have been made great by the democratic party.

Particularly do we endorse the suggestion that Marcus Morton should be promptly removed from his office of collector of Boston. If he wants to be a traitor to his country and his principles in his old age, let him—but the government should not allow him the office he holds to aid him with its influence.

Democratic Meeting.
In pursuance to notice, the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of Maine, met at the Court House in Augusta, on Thursday evening, the third inst. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dunn of Poland, upon whose motion Hon. Philo Clark of Oxford, was appointed chairman. Hon. Mr. Palmer, counselor from Piscataquis, and Messrs. Bowdoin, Lowry, and Standish, and Messrs. Newport, secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Tripp of Franklin, Messrs. Holden of Cumberland, McLellan of Gorham, and Leavitt of Skowhegan, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Leavitt of Skowhegan, then introduced Levi Johnson, Esq. of Canaan, hitherto a member of the Whig party, who then in a spirited address gave in his address to democratic principles and to the democratic party.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by Mr. Rose, of New Portland, and were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are fully impressed with the importance of union and effort to bring about the election of our candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States; and how much we may differ in some minor points, we are as one in favor of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the nomination of Cass and Butler meets our entire and unqualified approval, and that we look with disapprobation upon any man, or body of men, who by their traitorous desertion from the party that has sustained and supported them, help to defeat the election of their former friends.

Resolved, That the traitorous course recently entered upon by some who have long been fostered and sustained in office by the democratic party, is as hollow-hearted as it is anti-democratic, and that this convention views such conduct with scorn and contempt.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Maine has no sympathy with the faction movement of the Democrats of New York, and some other States. They look upon the desertion of Mr. Van Buren from the party and its support, which have so devotedly sustained him, as one of the basest acts of political treachery that this country has witnessed.

On motion of Mr. Sewall of Orlowton, it was voted, that these resolutions be published in all the democratic papers in this State, and in the Union published at Washington.

PHILO CLARK, Chairman.
WM. H. LOWELL, Secretary.
Hiram Rose, August 5, 1848.

A DEAD HIT.
Gen. Taylor would abolish the veto power, and make himself the mere clerk of Congress. Mr. Doocock, member of Congress from Virginia, has, in a most happy speech, graphically developed the consequences of this doctrine in the following extract. It presents the humbuggery of the thing like a transparency:

"Gentlemen say that Gen. Taylor will leave everything in the hands of the representatives of the people. What will he do in relation to a bank, the tariff, and the Wilson Proviso? Will he leave these with a majority of the representatives? I read in the constitution that all bills passed shall be submitted to the President; if he approve, he shall sign them; if not, he shall return them to the House in which they originated, with his objections. Any way, whether Polk, Fremont, and supporters of the Mexican War, and in proof, refer to their support of me, or of his heroes for the Presidency. Whoever is at all acquainted with the history of the whig party, knows very well that they never have succeeded, even temporarily, by deceiving the people. They applied, in 1840, to acquire the power, they afterwards so shamefully abused, you will perceive it was not only by fraud and violence, but by basely bacchanalian excesses. The whole country was a scene of riot, debauchery and vice of every species. They plunged headlong into those brutal acts which alone are worthy of men of no principle—abandoned all their consideration such measures as he shall sense of shame, and wholly disregarded consequence necessary and expedient. His shall, the

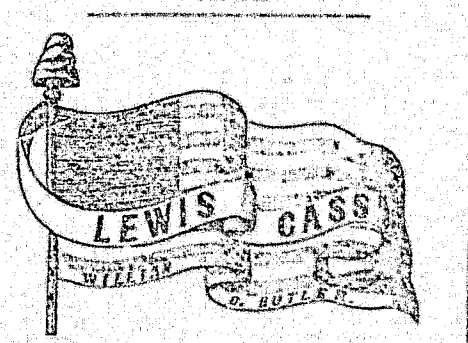
constitution says. The gentleman from Pennsylvania thinks that the word ought not to be there. Ah! we see in this the old leaven of federalism peeping out. You may amend the constitution, but as long as it stands, let it be regarded as it is. The constitution contains the veto power; yet gentlemen had arrayed themselves against it. The fathers of the constitution had placed it there. You have not altered it; but you choose to strike it out of your own accord. An amendment went before the people, and they refused to adopt it; but yet you want to strike it out. The democracy, however, will meet you. They will say that this power protects the minority from a bare majority, and that it prevents log-rolling."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 15, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.



ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS,
HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast,
RUFUS MCINTIRE, of Parisville.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANA.

Senatorial District.
The Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to meet by their delegates at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on Wednesday, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate THREE SENATORS for said District, and to transact any other business pertaining to said District.

County Convention.
The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County are requested to meet by their delegates at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on Wednesday, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, to select candidates for COUNTY OFFICERS, and to transact any other business pertaining to said County.

Congressional Convention.
The Democratic Republicans of the Oxford County are requested to meet by their delegates at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on Wednesday, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a delegate to the Congressional Convention, and to transact any other business pertaining to said County.

Principle vs. No-Principle.
In proceeding a respectable cry of France, it proclaimed a principle—LAWYERS.

From the above the whigs might learn an important lesson. But who ever knew the whig party, in a Presidential campaign, to proclaim a principle, to use their own language, not under their own real name, and to express their own principles in an open, manly and dignified manner? No one. Their uniform course has been to seek to gain a miserable popularity, by pretending to adopt principles or measures, which they utterly condemned in other parties. One would justly suppose that there are no real whigs, principles capable of being openly and honestly expressed, and made to appear just and equitable in their nature, and salutary in their operation. So they have always assumed some real public name, as a cloak to hide their intrigues; and no doubt they will yet declare themselves, and in proof, refer to their support of me, or of his heroes for the Presidency.

Whoever is at all acquainted with the history of the whig party, knows very well that they never have succeeded, even temporarily, by deceiving the people. They applied, in 1840, to acquire the power, they afterwards so shamefully abused, you will perceive it was not only by fraud and violence, but by basely bacchanalian excesses. The whole country was a scene of riot, debauchery and vice of every species. They plunged headlong into those brutal acts which alone are worthy of men of no principle—abandoned all their consideration such measures as he shall sense of shame, and wholly disregarded consequence necessary and expedient. His shall, the

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THE BLOOD HOUNDS!

In the canvass of 1840, one of the strongest points of opposition to the democratic administration urged by the whigs, was the use of bloodhounds in the Florida war. Now they are dumb upon the subject, and do not like to hear it named. Why? Simply because, by one of those curious concatenation of events, ever at work to mar the best and wisest laid schemes of man or mouse, the political cauldron has thrown up to the surface the very author of that measure, as their candidate for the Presidency! Here is the letter of Gen. Taylor to the War Department:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Fort Brooke, July 28th, 1833.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose you a communication, this moment received, on the subject of procuring bloodhounds from the Island of Cuba, to aid the army in its operations against the hostilities of Florida. I am decidedly in favor of the measure, and beg leave AGAIN TO URGES IT, as the only means of obtaining the country of the Indians, who are now broken up into small parties that take shelter in swamps and hammocks as the army approaches, making it impossible for us to follow or overtake them without the aid of such auxiliaries.

Should this measure meet the approbation of the Department, and the necessary authority be granted, I will open a correspondence on the subject with Mr. Davidson, through Maj. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster at Savannah, and will authorize him, if it can be done on reasonable terms, to employ a few dogs, with persons who understand their management.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my object in employing dogs is only to ascertain where the Indians can be found, not to worry them. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Br. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding
To Gen. R. Jones, Washington, D. C.

And as the federalists are producing and publishing certificates to prove that John Q. Adams, was in favor of Taylor, it may not be improper to give his opinion of this measure in this connection as an accompaniment:

"March 9th, 1840.—Mr. Adams submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, the national political and martial history of the bloodhounds, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associates of the gallant army of the United States, specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave—between the blood of the armed warrior, and woman and children—the blood of the black, white and colored man—between the blood of the savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also, a statement of the number of bloodhounds and their conductors, imported by the Government, or the authorities of Florida, from the Island of Cuba, and threat of that importation. Also, whether further importation of that same blood race into the State of Maine, to await the contingency of a contested Northern-Southern boundary question, is contemplated, or only to settle an example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict. Whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively to ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient to extend to the said bloodhounds and their posterity the benefits of the pension law."

BREITANO CONVENTION. The free soil Convention met at Berlin, N. Y., on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The platform of the Convention was adopted in these resolutions: First, it is the duty of the general government to abolish slavery wherever it possesses the constitutional power; second, in the states, slavery is under the state control; third, slavery in the territories should be prevented by the action of Congress.

Martin Van Buren of N. Y. was nominated for a candidate for the Presidency, and John C. Woodman of Maine, in the State, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

They will be elected, no doubt, if they get votes enough!

GEN. BUTLER TO TAKE THE STUMP! A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier informs that General William O. Butler is to take the stump in Tennessee and Kentucky. This he replied, it seems, as we hope it is. We should like to see him take the stump in our own State, that the whole people of Louisiana might see and hear the man the whig Convention called on New Orleans refused the hospitality of the city on his return from the war, with the wounds of Monterey still fresh in their recollection.

IN NO CASE CAN I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE CANDIDATE OF ANY PARTY, OR TO ENGAGE MYSELF TO FAVOR ANY MEASURE.—Zachary Taylor, May 18, 1847.

I FORMALLY ACCEPT THAT (The Philadelphia Whig) NOMINATION.—Zachary Taylor, July 15th, 1848.

A. AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD. The newly elected Board of directors was organized on Monday evening 7th inst. by the choice of Josiah S. Little, as President. The salary of President and Treasurer was fixed at \$1200 per annum.

It is estimated that Ohio will yield this year 28,000,000 bushels of wheat—over one third more than ever before in one year.

The Atlantic Steamer from New York said to have taken out upwards of \$500,000 for the use of the Irish agitators.

GEN. BUTLER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Owing to his uncertain and rapid movements since his landing at New Orleans, the letter which was addressed to him, by Mr. Stevenson, the President of the Baltimore Convention, apprising him of his nomination, did not reach him until the 7th inst., in the city of Washington. It certainly has not been refused and returned to the Dead Sea of the General Post Office. Gen. Butler left Washington on the 9th for his home in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1848.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication as the organ of the Baltimore Convention—which reached me only yesterday—announcing my nomination by that body as the democratic candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this distinguished mark of confidence and trust, I am most deeply grateful to my friend, and cannot but be more appreciative of the honor done me, when I reflect that this nomination was made without my knowledge, while absent in a distant country, and by the unanimous voice of the convention. My acceptance is a matter of course.

It is at all times proper in a free country, and at a crisis like this, deemed indispensable in our own, that aspirants to office should be distinctly understood on all important questions of national policy, and my nomination for the office of Vice President has no doubt been made with a full knowledge of mine. My position while a member of congress compelled me to take a decisive, though not a conspicuous part on all the leading questions of the day. I might therefore appeal to the past as the best and safest guarantee for my future political course.

Some of these questions are, however, daily growing in importance; and as I cannot consent to win the good opinion of others by disguising my own, and as I design this communication to be plain, it may be proper that I should be more explicit. I feel the more impelled to this course from the consideration that my action as a member of congress may not be accessible to the people at large. With this object in view, I have examined carefully the proceedings of the convention by which I was nominated. I recognize in the resolutions passed by that body the re-marking, and with an able hand, of the great lines of separation between the democratic and whig parties—lines that should be ever kept freely before the people, and are so plainly laid down in the resolutions referred to, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can not err therein. These resolutions have been wholly circulated, and are within the reach of all. I deem it sufficient to say that they meet my entire and unqualified approbation.

Permit me, in conclusion, sir, to tender to you, and through you to the entire democracy represented by the body over which you so ably presided, my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor they have done me.

With high regard, I remain truly, your friend,

W. O. BUTLER.
Hon. Andrew Stevenson, President of the Democratic Convention.

What a contrast does this present to the letter of Gen. Taylor, published in our last number, accepting the nomination of the whigs. The one open, frank, and manly, adopting the whole democratic creed and sentiment. The other noncommittal, shadowing forth no principle—no measure, a perfect blank, so far as the future is concerned, and to the past, no one can refer for an elucidation of his principles; for, politically, he has no past. No principles, no measures, no policy, of his own; but simply a pledge, if elected, to gratify the wishes of those who nominated him—a mere man of straw, to be moulded into any form or applied to any purpose which may suit their convenience or interest. What a contrast indeed!

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA. Election held on the 4th inst. The State has always been whig by tradition, and has probably gone for the whigs now by a small majority; but the whigs are making the usual excuse of "local interests," for their loss; they say that Taylor has nothing to do with the election.

ILLINOIS. voted the same day. The vote for Governor seems to have been all one way. The whigs had no candidate. August 8, C. Fremont, the democratic candidate for Governor, was elected.

MISSISSIPPI. Election held on the 4th inst. The State has always been whig by tradition, and has probably gone for the whigs now by a small majority; but the whigs are making the usual excuse of "local interests," for their loss; they say that Taylor has nothing to do with the election.

KENTUCKY. The three day election closed in this State on Wednesday last. Crittenden, whig, is reported elected Governor, by 6000 majority. In 1840, Harrison's was 25,000, and in 1844 Clay's was 60,000. Henry Clay is reported to have travelled fifty miles to dispute his vote.

INDIANA. Election 8th inst. Returns from a few Counties have been received, but not enough to decide the complexion of the Legislature, the election of a Senator by which is all that gives importance to the election.

FRONT. The large woolen building, known as the City Hotel, and occupied by Ryerson & Stowell, with the outbuildings adjoining, was burnt to the ground on Friday morning last.

Mr. Stowell secured his books and papers, and in endeavoring to save some clothing barely escaped with his life by leaping a flight of stairs, the flames completely enveloping him and burning his face considerably. Insurance on the house and furniture \$10,000. [Argus.]

PAPER MILL BURNED. The Paper Mill of Messrs. Day & Lyon, of Portland, situated at Condon, was burned on the 5th inst. Loss from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Insurance, \$15,000.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

We recommend the following letter, written by Mr. Jefferson, just before his death to the attentive perusal of all our readers. At this time, when the spirit of faction is doing its utmost to render useless the sacrifices of the "generation of 1776," by its base attempts to overthrow the magnificent fabric erected by their hands, the voice of the immortal Jefferson comes to us, as from the grave, admonishing us, as a people, to beware how we undermine the sacred temple of Liberty, by severing the ties which bind us as a nation together.

MONTICELLO, April 22, 1820.

"To John Holmes:
I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents of the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror—I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for a moment. But this is a reprieve only not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked tripe, moral and political one, conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say, with solemn truth, that there is no man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to remove us from this heavy responsibility in any possible way. The course of that kind of property (for so it is) is a hazardous one, which would not cost me a second thought, if in that way a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected and gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other. Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one free State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so the diffusion over a greater surface would make them in individual happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of equals. An assistance, then, from the act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them, and given to the General Government. Could Congress for example, say that the non-free men of Connecticut shall be free men, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State."

"I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I shall live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle, more likely to be effected by union than by secession, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Will he resign. Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, says, that Gen. Taylor, having consented to be a Presidential candidate, will not be induced to resign, and will vote the whig ticket, as he voted the whig ticket in 1840, and will vote the whig ticket in 1844.

The office of one of the most influential journals in the country was the above. If you will have always made a few when any movement in an office was a candidate for election, and did not resign. Greeley would not have a little consistency in his party, and then he would call upon General Taylor to resign his present office.

Gen. Taylor requires a wage. Paying that he has bought land on the Rio Grande, he says he would be glad to have his expenses reimbursed the charge that he has so large a sum as \$20,000 in his possession, "for any one purpose." The charge was that he had bought for \$20,000 a new slave plantation in territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

The whigs seem to have dropped the charge against General Cass of having defended the slave trade. It was found to come to near home.

SYMPTOMS OF A RIOT. On Saturday afternoon last a scene of excitement occurred in Philadelphia, growing out of the circumstance of the arrival of a French family from the island of Guadaloupe, having with them the impedimenta of a large household, and bringing with them four colored females and one male, in the capacity of domestics. They were preparing to go into the interior of the State, where they designed settling—but the abolitionists endeavored to detain them. Through the interference of the Police they were allowed to continue their journey. One of the colored men composing the crowd was arrested for inciting to riot, and held to bail by the Mayor.

SOCIAL VS. SINFUL. A good one is told of a son of Crispin bidding off at a Book Auction, "Watts on the soul"—and then inviting the Auctioneer to put up some more works on Shoemaking.

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C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW